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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 LYNN A. WILLIS-JOHNSON, ) CASE NO. CV 07-00961 (RZ)  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 vs. ) MEMORANDUM OPINION  
14 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner ) AND ORDER  
15 of Social Security Administration, )  
16 Defendant. )

17 Plaintiff Lynn Willis-Johnson, a United Air Lines flight attendant, was  
18 assaulted in Colorado in 1975, resulting in severe head injuries. These injuries required  
19 significant surgery and rehabilitation. Although she returned to work and remained a flight  
20 attendant until her retirement in 2005, the Administrative Law Judge found, with  
21 substantial evidentiary support, that Plaintiff's residual injuries preclude her from returning  
22 to her past relevant work. The sole issue before the Court on this application to review the  
23 Commissioner's denial of disability benefits is whether Plaintiff can perform other work.

24 Plaintiff argues that the residual functional capacity found by the  
25 Administrative Law Judge dictates a finding of disability. Plaintiff reasons that the sole  
26 job which the vocational expert stated she could perform carries an exertional level of  
27 "light," and that a person of her age is deemed disabled by Rule 202.06 of the Medical-  
28 Vocational Guidelines ("the grids"), 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix II. The

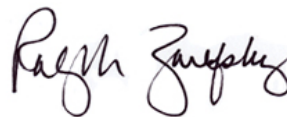
1 activities. [AR 195-99] And Plaintiff herself had testified that she could not work an eight  
2 hour day, because she could not remember things long enough, could not concentrate long  
3 enough, and was left so exhausted that she required either ten to twelve hours of sleeping  
4 per day, or extensive napping. [AR 350-53; *see also* AR 78, 86, 332] Even when working  
5 as a stewardess, there were accommodations which allowed Plaintiff to function: she took  
6 flights which left after four and which had a 24-hour layover, and she only worked three  
7 or four days a week. [AR 320] These accommodations would not be present in a typical  
8 job.

9         The Commissioner erred in declining to give the treating physician's views  
10 and observations the weight they deserved. This case demonstrates how important the  
11 treating physician's perspective can be, because the treating physician, having experience  
12 over a period of time with Plaintiff, was able to understand the way in which Plaintiff truly  
13 functions, and how some responses might mask the true underlying inability to cope. It is  
14 for this reason that the treating physician's perspective is the preferred one under the law;  
15 "[b]ecause treating physicians are employed to cure and thus have a greater opportunity to  
16 know and observe the patient as an individual, their opinions are given greater weight than  
17 the opinions of other physicians." *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1285 (9th Cir. 1996).

18         The decision of the Commissioner is reversed. It is clear that the record is  
19 well developed, and that the Commissioner cannot carry his burden at Step Five of the  
20 sequential evaluation. Accordingly, it is appropriate to award benefits. *Harman v. Apfel*,  
21 211 F.3d, 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2000); *Benecke v. Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 593 (9th Cir.  
22 2004).

23         IT IS SO ORDERED.

24         DATED: October 19, 2007



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26         RALPH ZAREFSKY  
27         UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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